

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 6, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 6.

WEEKLY



MR. WARNER MILLS AND APIARY, OF FRANKLIN CO., OHIO.
—(See page 84.)

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

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EDITORIAL STAFF.**GEORGE W. YORK,** - - Editor-in-Chief.

DR. C. C. MILLER, } Department
E. E. HASTY, } Editors.
PROF. A. J. COOK, }

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

The Subscription Price of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec01" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1901.

Subscription Receipts.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows you that the money has been received and duly credited.

Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association**OBJECTS:**

- To promote and protect the interests of its members.
- To prevent the adulteration of honey.
- To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the office of the American Bee Journal, when they will be forwarded to Mr. Secor, who will mail individual receipts.

A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.

NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



Alfalfa Honey--7 cents a pound in lots of 4 cans or more.

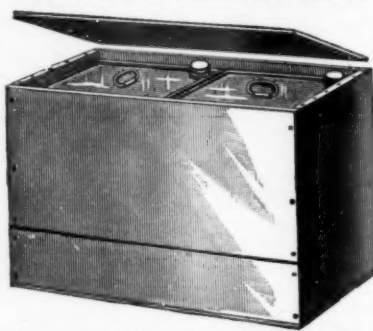
BEST

Extracted Honey For Sale

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

Alfalfa Honey

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



Basswood Honey

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 10 cents, to pay for package and postage. By freight—two 60-pound cans of Alfalfa, 7½ cents per pound; 4 cans or more, 7 cents a pound. Basswood Honey, ½ cent more per pound than Alfalfa prices. Cash must accompany each order. You can order half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are two in a box, and freight is not prepaid. **Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey.**

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a long time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

Chicago, Ill.

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 6, 1902.

No. 6.

* Editorial. *

Result of the "National" Election.

—We have received the result of the balloting for candidates in the election just held by the National Bee-Keepers' Association. The report of the committee is as follows:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 27, 1902.

We, the undersigned, having this day counted the ballots cast for General Manager and three Directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Eugene Secor as General Manager, and J. M. Hambaugh, Dr. C. C. Miller, and C. P. Dadant as Directors, find that 338 ballots have been cast; of which Eugene Secor received 172, the other 166 ballots being cast for 29 different members, the largest number of votes cast for any one of them being 33.

For Directors, J. M. Hambaugh received 180 votes, Dr. C. C. Miller, 232, and C. P. Dadant, 215 votes. The other votes were cast for 109 different members, the largest number cast for any one being 29.

We have also counted the votes cast for and against the proposed amendments of the Constitution, and find that 214 votes were cast for the first amendment, and 93 against it; and 263 votes were cast for the second amendment, and 47 against it.

Committee { A. B. MASON,
S. J. GRIGGS.

So all were re-elected. Congratulations to all the honored ones.

Dr. Mason, when sending us the foregoing report, quoted this sentence in his letter:

"Hardly any use to have any election, is it or so often?"

Then he added this comment, which we believe we agree with:

"ME, TOO. I feel now like giving the Constitution another whirl, and provide for electing all officers and changing the Constitution at our annual meeting. Other organizations do it. Our way is a nuisance. There were 30 different persons voted for for General Manager, and 109 for Directors in the recent election."

This is a matter worth thinking about. There is quite a little expense and work connected with a ballot by mail, and it is going to increase with the growth of the membership. The members better think about it and discuss it before the next annual meeting.

Propolis—which seems to be some kind of a preparation from propolis—is spoken of in very high terms in some of the foreign bee-papers. It is said to be a very healing application in wounds and sores, and it is also said that if one's hands are rubbed with it they will not be stung by the bees. An objection is that it is expensive. If it is really a good thing, Yankee ingenuity ought to succeed in getting it prepared so as to be sold at a moderate price.

"The Truth About Honey"—Mr. C. H. Dibbern, of Rock Island Co., Ill., writes as follows, Jan. 24:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—I am greatly interested in your articles on "The Truth About Honey." I have been making some efforts along this line myself, and enclose one of my dodgers, that I furnish with each package of extracted honey I send out. The daily paper printing them kindly inserted the entire matter as an item of news, and it has helped my sales considerably.

I should think that in cases like the Chicago Tribune, a suit for damages by the National Bee-Keepers' Association would be in order. How do bee-keepers generally feel about it?

Yours truly,

C. H. DIBBERN.

As to bringing a suit for damages against the Chicago Tribune, we think it would be a hard matter to get at, though we do wish there might be some way to compel newspapers to stop publishing falsehoods about honey. You see, it is quite a little different when an industry or pursuit is libeled, from what would be the case if an individual or firm is libeled. The latter would be able to claim damages, but a pursuit like farming or bee-keeping could hardly have the same standing in court that a firm or individual would have. Of course, that is only our think. We are not experts in law.

Here is a copy of the wording of Mr. Dibbern's honey dodger or circular, which, by the way, is a good one:

Facts About Honey.

EXTRACTED HONEY is honey thrown out of the comb by means of the honey-extractor. It is simply HONEY without any wax, as in comb honey, and not some sort of "extract of honey" as many people suppose. The reason it is cheaper than comb honey, is that the combs are returned to the bees, to be refilled again and again, thus saving them the labor of building comb, and enabling them to send a much larger force into the fields. It is estimated that bees consume 15 to 20 pounds of honey to produce a pound of wax, and it can thus easily be seen that there is a great saving in returning the combs.

There has always been some prejudice against extracted honey, especially if granulated. People seem to fear that it is adulterated. If honey granulates (looks like lard) it is one of the best tests that it is pure. It is a fact that there is now very little adulterated honey in the market. The pure-food laws are so strict, and detection so easy, that no one can afford the risk, to say nothing about the dishonesty of adulterating it.

If honey is preferred liquid and clear place for a short time in a pan of hot (not boiling) water.

Honey bearing my labels is warranted absolutely pure, just as gathered by the bees from the fields. It is cheaper than comb honey, but just as good. You get as much for 10 cents as of comb honey for 15 or 20 cents, and you have left a jelly-glass worth 2 cents, instead of a worthless frame. My honey is filled in glasses while liquid, and left till it granulates, so it will not leak when handled. It is fine. □ Try it.

C. H. DIBBERN.

Strong vs. Weak Colonies for Winter.—Ulrich Gubler, in the Revue Internationale, says that the smaller the number of bees the greater burden upon each individual bee to keep up the heat. In a colony of 30,000 bees each bee will have only one-third as much heat to produce as in a colony of 10,000. So in the spring the bees of the weaker colony will be much more exhausted and fatigued than the others. Besides, a colony of 30,000 will consume much less than three colonies of 10,000 each.

Get a Text-Book on Bees.—That is sound advice to offer several times each year, because there are all the time, and especially at this time of the year, fresh additions to the readers of this journal. You may think you can get along and keep bees without a text-book. So you can. There are bee-keepers living to-day who began with neither a text-book nor a bee-paper, and they have made a success of bee-keeping. But their success would have been more rapid if they could have had access to the various good books and papers published to-day in the interest of bee-keeping, and you could not now induce them to do without such valuable printed helps.

The question is sometimes asked, "If I can afford to get only one, shall it be a text-book or a bee-paper?" This journal is anxious to get as many subscribers as possible, but if you must get along with only one, by all means let the paper go and get the text-book. In it you will find the things that every bee-keeper should have as foundation-stones of knowledge, and without which you will do more or less stumbling. If you have only a single colony of bees, the dollar or so that you pay for a text-book will be very likely to come back to you the first season. If you continue at the business, you will get back its value many times in the future.

Whatever else you get, or don't get, if you can get it without stealing, get a text-book on bee-keeping.

The Size and Place of Entrance being asked, Editor Gravenhorst of Illustrierte Bienenzeitung replies that it should be 3 or 4 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, and about 3 inches above the bottom-board or floor. He considers it bad to have the entrance clear down to the bottom-board, on account of the danger of having it clogged with dead bees. In this country the tendency is toward a larger entrance, and probably few entrances are to be found as far as 3 inches above the bottom-board. Undoubtedly there is an advantage in having the flight-hole so far above the floor that there is no danger of clogging

Commissioner Jones Explains.—In the *Modern Farmer* we find the following letter from Mr. Alfred H. Jones, the Illinois Pure Food Commissioner, explaining the Chicago Tribune's reported interview with him:

EDITOR *MODERN FARMER*:—

Your letter of the 16th ult., has been forwarded to me and I hasten to answer same, and in reply will state that I was not correctly reported in regard to the question of adulterating honey in the comb, and have corrected all mistaken notions that may have become circulated on account of the article in the Tribune in my Annual Report as the State Food Commissioner, just filed with the Governor, which will be published in the next few weeks.

I never thought of stating that honey-combs are manufactured out of paraffin and then filled out with glucose. On the contrary, Dr. E. N. Eaton, our State Analyst, as well as myself, have taken the position that the honey-combs made by the bees could not be successfully imitated so as to escape detection. In other words, that all the honey, or nearly so, that we have found to be adulterated in this State was strained honey, or honey in the comb, in which the walls of the comb had been broken by being thrown into some vessel, and then glucose mixed with the honey that had oozed out from the comb.

Thanking you for your kind letter, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

ALFRED H. JONES,
State Food Commissioner.

Commenting on the above, Editor Emerson T. Abbott, of the *Modern Farmer*, has this to say:

As soon as our attention was called to the articles which were being published claiming that Mr. Jones had made the statement that comb honey was manufactured by the use of paraffin and glucose, we wrote him to learn just what he did say, and received the above reply. It will be seen that his statements are a long ways from those which the Chicago daily press put into his mouth. His explanation as to how the adulterated honey is produced is not as clear as we could wish, and in further elucidation of the matter we will say that the method of procedure is to take a good quality of honey-comb and cut it up into strips. A few of these strips are placed in a jar and glucose poured around them until the jar is full. This mixture is labeled, as a general thing, "Pure Honey," "Pure Clover Honey," or something of that kind. We have some on our desk now which is labeled, "Kellogg's Pure White Clover Honey, Medina, Ohio." We had one of these samples examined by an expert in Philadelphia, and he reported that it contained only 25 percent of honey. This fraud was perpetrated on the consumers by a firm in the State of Missouri who claim to be in a reputable business. We leave the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the honesty of such a mixture so labeled. If we could have our way every man who persists in placing such goods on the market would find himself in the pen with other frauds.

The other method of adulterating honey is by mixing glucose with pure liquid extracted honey. This covers all of the cases of adulteration which are found on the market, and the man who pretends to say in print that combs are manufactured out of paraffin, and then filled with glucose, and sold for pure honey, writes himself down as an ass or an ignoramus on this subject. He can take whichever horn of the dilemma he prefers.

To give this matter more weight, we desire to say that we are authorized by a majority of the Board of Directors of the National Beekeepers' Association to offer a reward of \$1,000 for a single pound of comb honey which has been so manufactured and does not appear as a fraud on its face.

Now, if some of these smart reporters want to secure a "scoop," here is their chance. Official announcement of this offer of a reward will be made in due time.

EMERSON TAYLOR ABBOTT.

We are exceedingly sorry that Commissioner Jones did not hasten to get a good, strong

denial over his own signature in the Chicago Tribune at the time the libelous matter appeared. He could very easily have compelled that paper to publish his correction, or stand a lawsuit on the matter, as, according to his letter in the *Modern Farmer*, The Tribune simply published a falsehood. In all probability the forthcoming report of the Pure Food Commissioner will have little attention from the daily newspaper press; and, besides, it is so long after the damage is done that it can be of little use in the way of counteracting the evil effects of the slander published by The Tribune.

Weekly Budget.

MR. A. F. FOOTE, of Mitchell Co., Iowa, wrote us Jan. 13, in the following exceedingly kindly strain:

EDITOR *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*:—

I have just read J. P. Blunk's item on pages 28 and 29. I am glad you let it "go in." I, too, say, "Let's have it"—the type-setting machine. I always try to keep a one-dollar bill on hand to send off in a letter when I wish. I have one now in the warm corner of my purse, that I would like to invest in, or towards, a type-setting machine for the American Bee Journal office in some way. Pay another year in advance, or better still, pay double price for the present year. It wouldn't be any more than the paper is worth to do that.

Anyhow, fix it up some way so we can have that type setting machine. Not that I object to the "girls"—especially the "cook"—working in the office occasionally, for it adds both dignity and refinement to the place to have them there—offices in general, I mean, of course.

Pass it along. My dollar is ready any time.
A. F. FOOTE.

We hardly know what to say to such a generous letter as the above. "It's so sudden," as the maiden said when her admirer popped the long-awaited-for and important question.

But, really, dear friends, if all who are now owing on their *back* subscription would just pay up and also pay for the year 1902, the type-setting machine could be bought and paid for at once. There would then be no need of the kind suggestion that all pay double-price, even if the American Bee Journal should be thought well worth \$2.00 a year.

It is a very hard matter to know just what to do about subscription credits. So many—surely the great majority—don't want their copies of the American Bee Journal discontinued at the end of the time paid for if not renewed on the minute. And we are glad to favor such by continuing to send it right along, believing them to be honest people who will not only appreciate the courtesy we have extended to them, but will soon pay up and in advance again.

Then, there are some who are willing to receive the Bee Journal right along after the time paid for expires, and when asked to pay for copies they have received, say they "didn't order it;" or "didn't want it;" or "you're a fool for sending it, without pay in advance;" or "when we want a paper continued we will say so"—and many other similar expressions. Certainly, after getting a copy or two beyond the time paid for, and not desiring it, any one could afford to be kind enough to spend one

cent for a postal card to ask us to discontinue sending the Journal. The copy or two received would be well worth the postal card used to send the notice.

We did not think to say so much on this subject when starting out, but perhaps it is just as well to place the matter fairly and squarely before our subscribers at this time. We want to please all our readers so far as we possibly can do so. We also want to feel that they will do the right thing by us. There should be a mutual feeling of honor and regard in this matter. From the many expressions of appreciation of the American Bee Journal received at this office, we know it is worth every cent of the dollar asked for a year's subscription—at least to the person who desires to make anything out of his bees and honey. If we did not believe that, we would be dishonest in accepting a dollar a year for it. Of course, if any one thinks it is not worth the dollar, it is his privilege to take some other bee-paper, or not any—just as he may choose. We would never wish to send the Bee Journal to any one who did not want it. But we do not know it is not wanted until we are so notified.

Now, we trust that all who are in arrears on their subscription will, the very day they read this, if possible, send the amount that is past due, and, if they can, add a dollar for 1902. We would be willing to work every night as well as every day for awhile, attending to such letters. We know we want to help you all by sending you a good bee-paper; and we believe you want to help us by paying for such paper. We have never yet run out of plans for improving the Bee Journal. The only trouble has been to get the necessary funds to carry out such plans. But we do not believe in begging in this matter. It is a clear-cut, business proposition. The American Bee Journal is worth one dollar a year to you or it is not. If it is not, we don't want you to keep on taking it. If it is worth the dollar a year to you, then why not pay it?

Let us be co-workers along the bee-keeping line, as well as friends and brothers.

MR. WARNER MILLS AND APIARY.—Mr. Mills, whose little apiary is pictured on the first page, wrote as follows when sending the photograph:

While you are publishing so much about bees, and showing up so many large apiaries from all parts of the country, I will send you a picture of a very small affair. I live in the center of a city of 140,000 inhabitants. I use Langstroth hives, make them myself, and love to work with the busy bee.

In my former home, Muskingum County, Ohio, I had more colonies than I can have in the city. I bought a colony of Italian bees from Adam Grimm, of Wisconsin, and changed my stock to good hybrids.

I had all the experience that a novice would have, that is at all ambitious. I am going slower now.

I read "The Bee-Keeper's Guide" and the American Bee Journal, and get enough honey for my family use, and a little for my friends.

I am a veteran of the Civil War, and do not have much to do but work with the bees.

WARNER MILLS.

PROF. A. J. COOK, writing us from Los Angeles Co., Calif., Jan. 22, said:

"We are having a very dry winter. It is very discouraging. We hope yet that rain will come in quantity."

It would be too bad if the honey crop should be short the coming season, just when California bee-keepers are ready to use their new honey-exchange organization.

Convention Proceedings.

Report of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Convention, Held at Woodstock, Dec. 3, 4 and 5, 1901.

REPORTED BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

(Continued from page 74.)

Prof. Shutt—We have just received a report from the committee to test the samples of honey, and in three cases out of four their judgment agrees with our chemical test of the quality of honey.

Mr. Darling moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Prof. Shutt and Mr. Fixter, and through them to the Ottawa Government, for the services rendered to bee-keepers in their experimental work in the analysis of honey, etc. Carried by a standing vote.

TRouble WITH A HONEY-DEALER.

R. H. Smith then read a letter from a commission-house in London that sent out advertising and other matter, and he found the firm a fraud.

Mr. Craig said he regretted that the advertisement of the firm had appeared in the Canadian Bee Journal.

Mr. Nolan explained a transaction he had with the same firm; the promise of payment had not been kept, and a portion of his account was still unpaid.

Mr. Brown recommended the exposure of such men, and also that the editor of the Canadian Bee Journal take every precaution to see that parties were responsible before an advertisement is inserted.

R. T. Patterson, upon request, told how he was threatened with a suit for damages in connection with bee-keeping. After some discussion it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, of which Mr. Patterson is a member.

QUESTION DRAWER—MR. MILLER IN CHARGE.

Ques.—What is the best season of the year to introduce queens?

Ans.—During the harvest or directly after.

Mr. Chrysler—If this is done extra stores should be provided, as the young queen will rear much brood and draw on the stores.

Mr. Evans—In case of Italianizing, etc., would spring not be an advantage?

ONE-PIECE VS. FOUR-PIECE SECTIONS.

Ques.—Which are the better, one-piece or four-piece sections?

Ans.—Four-piece sections retain their shape better and are stronger for market.

Mr. Smith—Which is more generally used in Canada?

Mr. Craig—50 one-piece to one four-piece.

Mr. Chrysler—The best bee-keepers use four-piece.

Mr. Fixter—Do you not prefer the one-piece split top? We use this.

Mr. Hall—If you took much comb honey you would not advocate the one-piece section.

Mr. Holtermann—Mr. Chrysler is right. The question is not which is mostly used, but do the best comb-honey producers in Ontario use the one-piece section? They do not. They use the four-piece, and I strongly advocate it. There is less breakage with a hot-plate machine; a full sheet of foundation can be attached to the top-bar, and after that the section put together. I know of no machine in which this can be done with the one-piece section. When only a few sections are used, and the cost for the machine mentioned is too great, I believe in the one piece section with the split top-bar.

Mr. Pare—I use a brush with beeswax at the proper temperature—not too hot nor too cold. A block fits the section, and I can put them in very quickly after the section has been put together, and use a full sheet, too.

SMOKER-FUEL, LIGHTING, ETC.

Ques.—Which is the best smoker-fuel, and which is the best and quickest way of lighting?

Ans.—Cedar bark is advocated but it burns out too fast. For lighting, cotton saturated with saltpetre; light the cotton after drying.

A Member—Rotten basswood.

Pres. Newton—Planer-shavings. I throw a handful of grass on top.

Mr. Brown—I prefer rotten ash.

Mr. Armstrong—I use rotten elm, cedar bark and planer-shavings.

Mr. Holmes—Cedar bark.

Mr. Hall—Cedar bark.

Mr. McEvoy—If bees are very spunky, try dry June-grass.

Mr. Holtermann—Try compressed peat-fuel.

Mr. Fixter—Use an old bag rolled up.

PRICES OF HONEY—SHADE FOR BEES.

Ques.—Can we maintain the present better prices for honey, and how?

Ans.—Too heavy a question for me, but I believe the Guild will help.

Ques.—Which is the most advisable, natural shade or artificial, when necessary?

Ans.—I like the open spring, but later, shade; not being able to have both, I always place bees under trees.

Pres. Newton—Unless too dense, natural shade.

Mr. Fixter—I believe an apiary in the open is best. If the trees are high it is a great disadvantage for swarms.

Mr. Dickinson—Clip your queens' wings, then you do not need to climb trees.

Mr. McEvoy—I endorse Mr. Miller's statement.

Mr. Pare—I want bees in the open; they work longer.

Mr. Shaver—The same here.

Mr. Hall—My bees work from daylight to dark when there is honey to gather. They are under trees. What more can yours do?

Mr. Smith—I find as to working and results no difference between shade and the open.

Mr. Dickinson—Shelter on the north and west sides is wanted.

OUTDOOR WINTERING.

Ques.—In wintering outdoors is it advisable to pack bees before Nov. 1?

Ans.—I like by October 20.

Mr. Holtermann—I like them packed as soon as I get the brood-chamber ready. By early packing the bees cover the stores, and it is kept in better condition for them.

Mr. Chrysler—I like late packing; the bees learn to cluster during the cold nights.

Mr. Hall—We packed October 16, and I would sooner have done it October 1.

Mr. Shaver—I leave them until Nov. 1st or 10th.

Mr. Armstrong—Does Mr. Chrysler not find the hives moist if packed that late?

Mr. Chrysler—I did not notice.

Mr. Pare—The earlier the better.

EXTRACTED OR COMB HONEY.

Ques.—Which pays better, extracted honey at 9 cents a pound, or comb at \$1.80 per dozen?

Ans.—Comb.

Mr. McEvoy—It depends on the hive.

Mr. Shaver—9 cents for extracted pays best.

Mr. Hall—When not much help, comb honey can be prepared for previously and taken off after the flow. I can produce 80 pounds of comb honey to 100 pounds of extracted. If I can get \$1.60 I will produce no extracted.

Mr. Dickinson—Are seasons not getting shorter and more difficult to produce comb honey? It strikes me the wax should be considered. I have 200 pounds of wax; if I were producing comb honey I would not have had this.

Mr. Miller—True, but the margin more than counter-balances this.

Mr. Smith—At the price mentioned, section honey pays best. It depends on locality. In the south of Ontario comb honey can be produced to better advantage than in the north.

WEDNESDAY—EVENING SESSION.

Pres. Newton introduced the new president, Mr. Evans, who in a very clever manner thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him. He took the position with diffidence, especially with the modest vice-president, who considered himself unfit for that position, advising the latter to cultivate more "brass" during the coming year. He was glad to see the good feeling and order maintained; they were more like Italians. (A voice added, "Long-tongued!")

He hoped that next year an increased number would attend at Barrie.

Pres. Evans then called for Mr. Hutchinson's paper on

Commissioner Jones Explains.—In the *Modern Farmer* we find the following letter from Mr. Alfred H. Jones, the Illinois Pure Food Commissioner, explaining the Chicago Tribune's reported interview with him:

EDITOR MODERN FARMER:—

Your letter of the 16th ult., has been forwarded to me and I hasten to answer same, and in reply will state that I was not correctly reported in regard to the question of adulterating honey in the comb, and have corrected all mistaken notions that may have become circulated on account of the article in the Tribune in my Annual Report as the State Food Commissioner, just filed with the Governor, which will be published in the next few weeks.

I never thought of stating that honey-combs are manufactured out of paraffin and then filled out with glucose. On the contrary, Dr. E. N. Eaton, our State Analyst, as well as myself, have taken the position that the honey-combs made by the bees could not be successfully imitated so as to escape detection. In other words, that all the honey, or nearly so, that we have have found to be adulterated in this State was strained honey, or honey in the comb, in which the walls of the comb had been broken by being thrown into some vessel, and then glucose mixed with the honey that had oozed out from the comb.

Thanking you for your kind letter, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

ALFRED H. JONES,
State Food Commissioner.

Commenting on the above, Editor Emerson T. Abbott, of the *Modern Farmer*, has this to say:

As soon as our attention was called to the articles which were being published claiming that Mr. Jones had made the statement that comb honey was manufactured by the use of paraffin and glucose, we wrote him to learn just what he did say, and received the above reply. It will be seen that his statements are a long ways from those which the Chicago daily press put into his mouth. His explanation as to how the adulterated honey is produced is not as clear as we could wish, and in further elucidation of the matter we will say that the method of procedure is to take a good quality of honey-comb and cut it up into strips. A few of these strips are placed in a jar and glucose poured around them until the jar is full. This mixture is labeled, as a general thing, "Pure Honey," "Pure Clover Honey," or something of that kind. We have some on our desk now which is labeled, "Kellogg's Pure White Clover Honey, Medina, Ohio." We had one of these samples examined by an expert in Philadelphia, and he reported that it contained only 25 percent of honey. This fraud was perpetrated on the consumers by a firm in the State of Missouri who claim to be in a reputable business. We leave the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the honesty of such a mixture so labeled. If we could have our way every man who persists in placing such goods on the market would find himself in the pen with other frauds.

The other method of adulterating honey is by mixing glucose with pure liquid extracted honey. This covers all of the cases of adulteration which are found on the market, and the man who pretends to say in print that combs are manufactured out of paraffin, and then filled with glucose, and sold for pure honey, writes himself down as an ass or an ignoramus on this subject. He can take whichever horn of the dilemma he prefers.

To give this matter more weight, we desire to say that we are authorized by a majority of the Board of Directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association to offer a reward of \$1,000 for a single pound of comb honey which has been so manufactured and does not appear as a fraud on its face.

Now, if some of these smart reporters want to secure a "scoop," here is their chance. Official announcement of this offer of a reward will be made in due time.

EMERSON TAYLOR ABBOTT.

We are exceedingly sorry that Commissioner Jones did not hasten to get a good, strong

denial over his own signature in the Chicago Tribune at the time the libelous matter appeared. He could very easily have compelled that paper to publish his correction, or stand a lawsuit on the matter, as, according to his letter in the *Modern Farmer*, The Tribune simply published a falsehood. In all probability the forthcoming report of the Pure Food Commissioner will have little attention from the daily newspaper press; and, besides, it is so long after the damage is done that it can be of little use in the way of counteracting the evil effects of the slander published by The Tribune.

Weekly Budget.

MR. A. F. FOOTE, of Mitchell Co., Iowa, wrote us Jan. 13, in the following exceedingly kindly strain:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—

I have just read J. P. Blunk's item on pages 28 and 29. I am glad you let it "go in." I, too, say, "Let's have it"—the type-setting machine. I always try to keep a one-dollar bill on hand to send off in a letter when I wish. I have one now in the warm corner of my purse, that I would like to invest in, or towards, a type-setting machine for the American Bee Journal office in some way. Pay another year in advance, or better still, pay double price for the present year. It wouldn't be any more than the paper is worth to do that.

Anyhow, fix it up some way so we can have that type setting machine. Not that I object to the "girls"—especially the "cook"—working in the office occasionally, for it adds both dignity and refinement to the place to have them there—offices in general, I mean, of course.

Pass it along. My dollar is ready any time.
A. F. FOOTE.

We hardly know what to say to such a generous letter as the above. "It's so sudden," as the maiden said when her admirer popped the long-awaited-for and important question.

But, really, dear friends, if *all* who are now owing on their *back* subscription would just pay up and *also* pay for the year 1902, the type-setting machine could be bought and paid for at once. There would then be no need of the kind suggestion that all pay double-price, even if the American Bee Journal should be thought well worth \$2.00 a year.

It is a very hard matter to know just what to do about subscription credits. So many—surely the great majority—don't want their copies of the American Bee Journal discontinued at the end of the time paid for if not renewed on the minute. And we are glad to favor such by continuing to send it right along, believing them to be honest people who will not only appreciate the courtesy we have extended to them, but will soon pay up and in advance again.

Then, there are some who are willing to receive the Bee Journal right along after the time paid for expires, and when asked to pay for copies they have received, say they "didn't order it," or "didn't want it," or "you're a fool for sending it, without pay in advance," or "when we want a paper continued we will say so"—and many other similar expressions. Certainly, after getting a copy or two beyond the time paid for, and not desiring it, any one could afford to be kind enough to spend one

cent for a postal card to ask us to discontinue sending the Journal. The copy or two received would be well worth the postal card used to send the notice.

We did not think to say so much on this subject when starting out, but perhaps it is just as well to place the matter fairly and squarely before our subscribers at this time. We want to please all our readers so far as we possibly can do so. We also want to feel that they will do the right thing by us. There should be a mutual feeling of honor and regard in this matter. From the many expressions of appreciation of the American Bee Journal received at this office, we know it is worth every cent of the dollar asked for a year's subscription—at least to the person who desires to make anything out of his bees and honey. If we did not believe that, we would be dishonest in accepting a dollar a year for it. Of course, if any one thinks it is not worth the dollar, it is his privilege to take some other bee-paper, or not any—just as he may choose. We would never wish to send the Bee Journal to any one who did not want it. But we do not know it is not wanted until we are so notified.

Now, we trust that all who are in arrears on their subscription will, the very day they read this, if possible, send the amount that is past due, and, if they can, add a dollar for 1902. We would be willing to work every night as well as every day for awhile, attending to such letters. We know we want to help you all by sending you a good bee-paper; and we believe you want to help us by paying for such paper. We have never yet run out of plans for improving the Bee Journal. The only trouble has been to get the necessary funds to carry out such plans. But we do not believe in begging in this matter. It is a clear-cut, business proposition. The American Bee Journal is worth one dollar a year to you or it is not. If it is not, we don't want you to keep on taking it. If it *is* worth the dollar a year to you, then why not pay it?

Let us be co-workers along the bee-keeping line, as well as friends and brothers.

MR. WARNER MILLS AND APIARY.—Mr. Mills, whose little apiary is pictured on the first page, wrote as follows when sending the photograph:

While you are publishing so much about bees, and showing up so many large apiaries from all parts of the country, I will send you a picture of a very small affair. I live in the center of a city of 140,000 inhabitants. I use Langstroth hives, make them myself, and love to work with the busy bee.

In my former home, Muskingum County, Ohio, I had more colonies than I can have in the city. I bought a colony of Italian bees from Adam Grimm, of Wisconsin, and changed my stock to good hybrids.

I had all the experience that a novice would have, that is at all ambitious. I am going slower now.

I read "The Bee-Keeper's Guide" and the American Bee Journal, and get enough honey for my family use, and a little for my friends.

I am a veteran of the Civil War, and do not have much to do but work with the bees.

WARNER MILLS.

PROF. A. J. COOK, writing us from Los Angeles Co., Calif., Jan. 22, said:

"We are having a very dry winter. It is very discouraging. We hope yet that rain will come in quantity."

It would be too bad if the honey crop should be short the coming season, just when California bee-keepers are ready to use their new honey-exchange organization.

Convention Proceedings.

Report of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Convention, Held at Woodstock, Dec. 3, 4 and 5, 1901.

REPORTED BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

(Continued from page 74.)

Prof. Shutt—We have just received a report from the committee to test the samples of honey, and in three cases out of four their judgment agrees with our chemical test of the quality of honey.

Mr. Darling moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Prof. Shutt and Mr. Fixter, and through them to the Ottawa Government, for the services rendered to bee-keepers in their experimental work in the analysis of honey, etc. Carried by a standing vote.

TRouble WITH A HONEY-DEALER.

R. H. Smith then read a letter from a commission-house in London that sent out advertising and other matter, and he found the firm a fraud.

Mr. Craig said he regretted that the advertisement of the firm had appeared in the Canadian Bee Journal.

Mr. Nolan explained a transaction he had with the same firm; the promise of payment had not been kept, and a portion of his account was still unpaid.

Mr. Brown recommended the exposure of such men, and also that the editor of the Canadian Bee Journal take every precaution to see that parties were responsible before an advertisement is inserted.

R. T. Patterson, upon request, told how he was threatened with a suit for damages in connection with bee-keeping. After some discussion it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, of which Mr. Patterson is a member.

QUESTION DRAWER—MR. MILLER IN CHARGE.

Ques.—What is the best season of the year to introduce queens?

Ans.—During the harvest or directly after.

Mr. Chrysler—If this is done extra stores should be provided, as the young queen will rear much brood and draw on the stores.

Mr. Evans—In case of Italianizing, etc., would spring not be an advantage?

ONE-PIECE VS. FOUR-PIECE SECTIONS.

Ques.—Which are the better, one-piece or four-piece sections?

Ans.—Four-piece sections retain their shape better and are stronger for market.

Mr. Smith—Which is more generally used in Canada?

Mr. Craig—50 one-piece to one four-piece.

Mr. Chrysler—The best bee-keepers use four-piece.

Mr. Fixter—Do you not prefer the one-piece split top? We use this.

Mr. Hall—If you took much comb honey you would not advocate the one-piece section.

Mr. Holtermann—Mr. Chrysler is right. The question is not which is mostly used, but do the best comb-honey producers in Ontario use the one-piece section? They do not. They use the four-piece, and I strongly advocate it. There is less breakage with a hot-plate machine; a full sheet of foundation can be attached to the top-bar, and after that the section put together. I know of no machine in which this can be done with the one-piece section. When only a few sections are used, and the cost for the machine mentioned is too great, I believe in the one piece section with the split top-bar.

Mr. Pare—I use a brush with beeswax at the proper temperature—not too hot nor too cold. A block fits the section, and I can put them in very quickly after the section has been put together, and use a full sheet, too.

SMOKER-FUEL, LIGHTING, ETC.

Ques.—Which is the best smoker-fuel, and which is the best and quickest way of lighting?

Ans.—Cedar bark is advocated but it burns out too fast. For lighting, cotton saturated with saltpetre; light the cotton after drying.

A Member—Rotten basswood.

Pres. Newton—Planer-shavings. I throw a handful of grass on top.

Mr. Brown—I prefer rotten ash.

Mr. Armstrong—I use rotten elm, cedar bark and planer-shavings.

Mr. Holmes—Cedar bark.

Mr. Hall—Cedar bark.

Mr. McEvoy—If bees are very spunky, try dry June-grass.

Mr. Holtermann—Try compressed peat-fuel.

Mr. Fixter—Use an old bag rolled up.

PRICES OF HONEY—SHADE FOR BEES.

Ques.—Can we maintain the present better prices for honey, and how?

Ans.—Too heavy a question for me, but I believe the Guild will help.

Ques.—Which is the most advisable, natural shade or artificial, when necessary?

Ans.—I like the open spring, but later, shade; not being able to have both, I always place bees under trees.

Pres. Newton—Unless too dense, natural shade.

Mr. Fixter—I believe an apiary in the open is best. If the trees are high it is a great disadvantage for swarms.

Mr. Dickinson—Clip your queens' wings, then you do not need to climb trees.

Mr. McEvoy—I endorse Mr. Miller's statement.

Mr. Pare—I want bees in the open; they work longer.

Mr. Shaver—The same here.

Mr. Hall—My bees work from daylight to dark when there is honey to gather. They are under trees. What more can yours do?

Mr. Smith—I find as to working and results no difference between shade and the open.

Mr. Dickinson—Shelter on the north and west sides is wanted.

OUTDOOR WINTERING.

Ques.—In wintering outdoors is it advisable to pack bees before Nov. 1?

Ans.—I like by October 20.

Mr. Holtermann—I like them packed as soon as I get the brood-chamber ready. By early packing the bees cover the stores, and it is kept in better condition for them.

Mr. Chrysler—I like late packing; the bees learn to cluster during the cold nights.

Mr. Hall—We packed October 16, and I would sooner have done it October 1.

Mr. Shaver—I leave them until Nov. 1st or 10th.

Mr. Armstrong—Does Mr. Chrysler not find the hives moist if packed that late?

Mr. Chrysler—I did not notice.

Mr. Pare—The earlier the better.

EXTRACTED OR COMB HONEY.

Ques.—Which pays better, extracted honey at 9 cents a pound, or comb at \$1.80 per dozen?

Ans.—Comb.

Mr. McEvoy—It depends on the hive.

Mr. Shaver—9 cents for extracted pays best.

Mr. Hall—When not much help, comb honey can be prepared for previously and taken off after the flow. I can produce 80 pounds of comb honey to 100 pounds of extracted. If I can get \$1.60 I will produce no extracted.

Mr. Dickinson—Are seasons not getting shorter and more difficult to produce comb honey? It strikes me the wax should be considered. I have 200 pounds of wax; if I were producing comb honey I would not have had this.

Mr. Miller—True, but the margin more than counter-balances this.

Mr. Smith—At the price mentioned, section honey pays best. It depends on locality. In the south of Ontario comb honey can be produced to better advantage than in the north.

WEDNESDAY—EVENING SESSION.

Pres. Newton introduced the new president, Mr. Evans, who in a very clever manner thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him. He took the position with diffidence, especially with the modest vice-president, who considered himself unfit for that position, advising the latter to cultivate more "brass" during the coming year. He was glad to see the good feeling and order maintained; they were more like Italians. (A voice added, "Long-tongued!")

He hoped that next year an increased number would attend at Barrie.

Pres. Evans then called for Mr. Hutchins's paper on

How One Man, Alone, Managed 500 Colonies for Comb Honey, in Out-Apiaries.

I had hoped and expected to be with you at this convention, but, when at the Buffalo meeting, not dreaming of a conflict of dates, I promised to attend the meeting of the Minnesota State Bee-Keepers' Association, which is now in session. The Chicago convention, which I had hoped to attend, is also in session. Hoping that I may be with you next year, and that you may have a pleasant and profitable meeting this year, I will proceed to tell how one man, alone—Mr. Charles Koeppen—formerly of this place (Genesee Co., Mich.), but now in Virginia, managed 500 colonies for comb honey, in out-apiaries.

He bought bees and increased them, and built up to 500 colonies, under difficulties that would have discouraged an ordinary mortal. Almost his first experience was to buy 30 colonies for \$300, and seeing them die of foul brood the next year. He was green at the business, and did not know enough about the disease to recognize it. The bees were in chaff hives, and, by the way, he continued to use these hives as long as he was in Michigan. He disinfected them with a strong solution of carbolic acid; I don't know how strong it was, but he said it ate the splinters off the broom with which it was applied. I presume Mr. McEvoy would say that this precaution was unnecessary. Be that as it may, foul brood never developed in these hives since they were thus treated.

After getting some experience, and a few crops of honey, his enthusiasm and confidence became such that he bought bees largely, going into debt for some of them. Then poor seasons came on, and not only did the bees that were expected to pay for themselves fail to store any honey, but had to be fed both spring and fall. In one instance he fed the bees in the spring to keep them strong, and cared for them all during the summer, only to find they must be fed in the fall, and, rather than do this, he let them go back to the man of whom he bought them, losing his time and the spring feed. It was under such discouragement that he worked away and built up five out-apiaries of nearly 100 colonies each. Then came good seasons, and he was able to buy houses and lots and put money in the bank.

The wonderful thing about this is that he did all the work alone, with his own hands.

Briefly, his methods are as follows: He winters most of his bees out-of-doors, protecting them with chaff. He waits until as late as possible in the fall, sets the hives in a long row with boards at the back and front, and then packs the hives in chaff, putting two inches in front, three or four at the back, and five or six on top, covering all with shade-boards, covers or water-proof building-paper. Some of his colonies are in the chaff hives above mentioned, but he does not like them, as they are too expensive, and too bungling and heavy to handle to the best advantage.

In the spring the bees are looked over, stores equalized and all extra combs removed, the bees being crowded upon as few combs as possible. When the packing is removed, each alternate hive is moved ahead a little, and then in a few days the distance increased until the hives are sufficiently scattered. As soon as the bees are crowded for room, the combs are spread and empty combs put in the center. This is usually done for the first time just before the harvest from white clover. A week or ten days later the colonies are again gone over, and the combs of sealed brood in the center shifted to the outside, the outside combs, that are largely filled with honey, being moved to the center of the brood-nest. At the opening of the basswood flow the brood-nests are again overhauled, and this shifting process gone through with; but in many instances—in fact, in most instances—that is, if the colony is strong enough, two combs of bees and brood are taken away and used in starting a nucleus; their places, in the center of the brood-nest, being filled with empty combs. Each nucleus is furnished with a queen-cell, plenty of which will be found in overhauling the colonies. The empty combs that are placed in the center of the brood-nest at the last overhauling are usually filled, to a great extent, with honey; but, as soon as the flow begins to slack up, the honey will be removed and used in finishing up what sections may be on the hives. It is astonishing how a colony so treated will go on finishing up its sections after the flow from basswood is over.

With this management there is very little swarming, and, as the queens are clipped, the swarms always return, and usually the queens get back into their own hive. If they do not, the fact is shown at the next examination. Mr. Koeppen says that if he can get around and examine each colony as often as once a week, there is practically no swarming. Upon reaching an apiary, if there is not time enough to go over the whole number of colonies, the stronger ones are selected for that purpose.

Comparing one location with another, and one year with another, Mr. Koeppen believes that it is more profitable to keep not more than 50 colonies in a location. None of his apiaries are nearer each other than three miles. His principal honey-resources are white and alsike clovers, and basswood. One of his apiaries was located near a river bottom, and he often secured 25 pounds of surplus in the fall, from this yard, when nothing was secured from others.

During the past three years that he was in Michigan, he secured, on an average, each year, 20,000 pounds of comb honey.

His wife was a Virginia girl and she persuaded him to move to her old home, else I suppose he would still be piling up comb honey in Michigan. W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Pres. Evans—The subject is now open for discussion.

Mr. Hall—I am behind; I cannot do this. I am behind the times or too lazy. I cannot run 500 colonies alone. The paper is so vast I cannot take it in. Is it a dream?

Mr. Frith said he thought Ontario had produced nearly 40,000,000 pounds, valued at \$2,600,000.

Pres. Evans did not agree with Mr. Frith.

Mr. Dickinson—It is too much work for one man in Ontario.

Mr. Hall—I can manage 200 colonies when everything is ready in advance, and I can have a horse when I wish.

Mr. Miller—This paper was published four or five years ago in the Review, so it is no dream.

Mr. Holtermann—It seems to me utterly impractical; many matters not mentioned require attention.

A letter was read from Mr. Cogshall, regretting his inability to be present. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hutchinson.

The convention then adjourned to a banquet of its members.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The secretary then read a letter from the York Bee-Keepers' Association, showing that the following resolution had been passed, asking the Minister of Agriculture to secure the passage of an act to compel manufacturers of spraying implements, and druggists or others who sell spraying fixtures and mixtures, to label prominently all such implements and preparations with a warning not to spray fruit-trees while in bloom, as specified in the bill passed by the Legislative Assembly a few years ago, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Bees."

Mr. Byer read the following letter from Hon. John Dryden, Member of Agriculture, Ontario:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th, drawing my attention to a resolution passed at a meeting of the York County Bee-Keepers' Association, asking for legislation to compel persons who sell implements and material used in spraying to label all such articles with a warning not to use them while fruit-trees are in bloom.

I think I appreciate fully the thought and desire of those who passed the resolution. I am not so sure, however, that it would accomplish much in the direction indicated. The present law is clear, and persons can be fined for violating it, yet it would appear from the resolution that, in the opinion of the members of your Association, it is not strictly observed. I would suggest that another statute would probably be treated in the same manner. It would be very difficult to reach all the parties who handle such goods, and I fear it would be suggested in the Legislature that the present law is quite efficient, and quite as likely to be observed as the one you suggest in addition. If in any particular section persons violate the law in the direction named, it would be easy to lay any information against them, when they would probably be fined for so doing. This would act as the best warning to all parties in the future in the particular locality.

My information leads me to say that, generally speaking, the law is pretty well observed, as it is of no practical utility to spray while the trees are in bloom; time and material are both wasted, and, when this is understood, there is no object in doing it at that time. Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN, *Member of Agriculture.*

Mr. Byer stated that in his vicinity they had not much trouble. He largely agreed with the views held by Mr. Dryden.

Pres. Evans thought that education went a long way. In his vicinity they had no trouble, the best fruit-growers recognizing that the honey-bee is their friend.

Mr. Byer related how a man in his vicinity offered to pay a bee-keeper if he would place bees on his farm to help fertilize the blossoms. There was a strong feeling to encourage bee-keeping in every possible way.

Mr. Couse told of a man who offered him not only room

to put his bees on his farm but a honey-house as long as he required it; and also to haul his bees a distance of 30 miles free of charge, so strongly was the man impressed with the value of bees as pollinizers of blossoms.

Mr. McEvoy gave the history of the Spraying Act.

A communication from Simcoe Association was read. At the annual meeting a resolution was passed, that the Association wishes the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association to place permanent placards in public places with that portion of the Act with regard to *prevention of spraying fruit-trees while in bloom.*

QUESTION DRAWER—MR. BROWN ANSWERING.

Ques.—Should honey be strained or skimmed?

Ans.—I strain it.

Mr. McEvoy—Skim, always; say after two weeks.

Mr. Shaver—If exposed two weeks, will it not lose flavor?

Mr. McEvoy—Yes, a little, but if dead-ripe, not much.

Mr. Dickinson—I want honey strained through two cloths, one coarse and another finer.

Mr. Pare—The riper the honey, the less sediment.

Mr. Newton—I agree with Mr. Dickinson. At Buffalo they admired the clearness of Ontario honey.

Mr. Sibbald—it is useless to discuss this any. One should strain and skim.

Mr. Dickinson—There are bee-keepers out to learn and we want to teach them to strain.

James Armstrong—If you have to skim at all why not do away with the strainer?

Mr. Smith—I believe in skimming and straining, but there are lots who do not.

Mr. Fixter—One of the best bee-keepers in Russell county does not strain his honey.

Mr. McEvoy—A sediment settles.

A Member—What you skim off is pollen-grains.

Mr. Holtermann—Do not imagine that pollen will float. The specific gravity of this is greater than honey, as it will sink.

Pres. Evans—I strain honey, but do not skim.

The convention adjourned to meet next year in Barrie.

Contributed Articles.

Selling Comb Honey by the Case.

BY M. A. GILL.

I have read with interest what has been said about the (so-called) Colorado plan of selling honey by the case. I will say that there are some features about comb honey that puts it in the class with cased goods.

We buy our fruit, oysters, and canned vegetables, by the case, and they are retailed by the can, and we don't question whether they are *exactly* pints, quarts or pounds.

Again, if a case of comb honey has been so established that it is, we will say, two pounds short, it is not the fault of the producer, but the manufacturer who has established the size for us to use; however, it does something towards paying us for the trouble and tare on the package, and the great convenience of the goods pays the retailer for what he and the customer imagine as their loss. Most buyers never think of buying any other way than by the case in this section of the country.

The buyer to whom I sold my last car of comb honey the past season, on first seeing the honey, said:

"My people will insist on this honey weighing out 22 pounds per case."

"Very well," I said, "if they will pay me pro rata per pound what it weighs above 22 pounds per case."

"Oh, no," said he, "we don't care if it weighs 30 pounds."

I told him there was 1200 cases of honey, that there was a chisel and a pair of scales, and that he could examine to his heart's content; but that if he bought it, it would be by the case—at \$2.80 per case.

He bought the honey, and subsequently told me he weighed about 40 cases, and, that it weighed from 22½ to 24 pounds, net. Now he may think he bought by weight, but I think I sold by the case.

Again, it is not always convenient for us to weigh a car load of honey, but we always know it will weigh *so much*,

if we have graded it according to the rules of the State Association.

I have known one quite extensive buyer who would buy by the pound, then sell his light weights by the piece and his heavy by the pound. I conclude by this that *all* the virtues are not held by the buyers and dealers.

I insist again that the convenience of the package must, and does, pay the dealer and consumer for the ounce of honey they think they have lost, which, in fact, they have.

When I say the consumer has lost an ounce of honey I want it understood that his loss has not come through the producer, for when we say we want so much for 21 pounds or 22 pounds, we furnish that much. This is as far as our conscience goes—but to my certain knowledge too often the jobber sells what he has bought for 22 pounds as 24 pounds and the retailer sells the piece as 16 ounces if it is light, and by the pound if it overruns. So when the producers are accused of sharp dealing you will find we are not the only "pebbles on the beach."

Mr. Burnett says that after what he has written and said he looks for a lot of ignorance to be dispelled. I hope this is so, for it is always best to get rid of all the ignorance we can. But more surely in the future than in the past will Colorado's crop of comb honey move by the case than by the pound. We will see that it is done upon an equitable basis, but we will enjoy the same convenience as other producers of cased goods.

Boulder Co., Colo.

Extracting House on Wheels—Other Conveniences.

BY A. MOTTAZ.

Last summer, for the second season, I used my extracting house on wheels, with much satisfaction. Diameter 15 feet long by 8 feet wide, sides 6 feet high, roof round, made of 2 thicknesses of one-half inch boards with tarred building-paper between. Floor, inch flooring laid lengthwise on 2x4 resting on two sills 2x8, hay-rack fashion. Frame, 2x2 all around; cotton sheeting tacked on under, and one-half inch boards up and down.

The sills project behind 10 or 12 inches to receive on top a 2-inch plank for a door-step for convenience in going in and out, and also to rest one end of the plank on which is to run the wheel-barrow on when extracting.

Two single sash windows opposite each other, are on each side about four feet from the rear corner; and one in front to see to drive the team.

The wagon or running-gear is an old heavy wagon-gear with Electric steel wheels, 28 and 32 inches high.

The wheelbarrow's wheel is a cultivator iron wheel; the barrow's frame rests on two blocks 5 or 6 inches higher than the wheel's axle; it has long legs in proportion so as to stand about level; the object is to have it on a level with the extracting table in the house, so as to be able to roll it right on the platform, which lies loose on the barrow's frame, and having castor wheels underneath. I have two platforms; when the full one (they hold two hives each) is extracted, it is



HONEY-WAGON OF A. MOTTAZ.



A. MOTTAZ IN HIS APIARY.

rolled on one end of the table to make room for the full one, and then exchanged for it on the barrow.

The extractor, a four-frame Cowan, stands in the middle of the house, on one side, and the straining one-half barrel tub in one front corner, and the cans at the other end and alongside of the house.

I am careful to drive to the nearest and most convenient and level place to the hives. This is kept in mind when placing the hives, and whenever possible I stop on ground having an incline away from the apiary, so as to be able to run the house away by hand. When this is impossible we use a rope 100 feet long, and also sheet covers on the horses. We have to use the rope only occasionally.

The house and furniture with 1000 to 1200 pounds of honey make a good load on ordinary good roads.

We are promptly ready for work on arriving. I usually ride alone in the house, my help (usually three), coming and returning in a top buggy. My daughter and two neighbor girls prove first-class help, both to do the work expeditiously and in fixing the house both at starting and finishing.

We extracted last summer about 18,000 pounds in all, including about 1000 pounds of comb honey, from some 200 colonies, spring count; but 60 colonies had been transferred in the spring.

I have quite an extensive retail trade, to the stores in pint Mason jars, and to private customers in pails and in bulk. This will use six or seven thousand pounds. This trade increases every year.

LONG-TONGUED BEES.

I have just read with interest Prof. C. P. Gillette's article on long-tongued bees. I desire to emphasize his remark, that besides long-tongue there is to consider the individual *energy, gumption, or get there*, of the bees. Let me illustrate: I have two horses, one is smaller than the other, some older, somewhat stiff, and 15 years old. That horse is very greedy whenever he happens to be cast about for finding something to eat. When hitched up double or single, and reined up, he turns his head on one side, braces his legs in some odd way, and reaches the shortest grass, if only there is any at all. Let him loose in a yard, tight must be the barn and crib indeed if he cannot get something to eat. His neck, or nose, or teeth, are no longer, rather shorter, than most horses, but I believe that if he were put with 99 others in a barren, starved place, in all likelihood he would outlive all the others.

Also, I have some 18 cattle; last fall, when the pasture began to fail, two of them after having fed the grass underneath the lower wire, finally pushed their way entirely through the fence into a clover field. I then put the whole herd into it. Well, the next day the same two energetic cows again pushed their way into a corn-field adjoining, and kept finding plenty of feed. Now is it not so with bees? Will not a bee or a colony of bees with tongues two or three, even four one-hundredths less long tongue, but having ten one-hundredths more energy or greediness and know-how-to-get-there, surpass merely long-tongued bees?

I do not deprecate breeding for long tongues, for this, coupled with the other (and it can certainly be) cannot help proving extra good gatherers.

By the way, I have had working for me a carpenter, a tall fellow, probably six feet and 2 inches, or more. Many times I have seen him reach up to drive a nail high above his head, and apparently above the length of his arm. I would think he is too short by 1, 2, 3, or 4 inches, but every time he would stretch arms, body or legs, or all together, and reach to his nail. He is the only carpenter I ever saw do that. I often thought that he could always stretch or reach another inch higher. All this comes from some characteristics of both the body and brain, or instinct when in animals or insects.

La Salle Co., Ill.



The Truth About Honey—Encouraging Words.

BY C. P. DADANT.

It sometimes seems rather discouraging to see so many false stories pass current about the nature of honey and the adulteration of it, and yet when we look back upon the conditions which the apiarist has had to meet in this country, and upon what he is meeting in the Old World, there are many things that give us encouragement.

When the honey-extractor was first invented by a European apiarist, Hruschka, there was no practical way to separate honey from the comb. Good honey could be secured only by straining the nicest combs, taking good care not to mix the old combs with the new, or to get combs in which any pollen was stored. The average "strained" honey was taken out by heating, and was cloudy, dark, and mixed with all sorts of objectionable things, of which the least disagreeable was the pollen. So those who knew honey in the liquid state, knew only this ugly mixture, and I can recall dozens of instances, in the early '70's, when the consumer would flatly say: "No, sir; that isn't honey. I know honey when I see it. That's sugar syrup that you are trying to palm on us for honey." Then would come a description of honey as the man had seen it: "No, you can't put any of your stuff on me; my dad used to keep bees when I was a boy, and such nice buckwheat honey he used to get; but it was not like that, it was darker. That is altogether too light-colored for honey. None of your sugar for me."

But the worst man to "rub in" the slander was an old fellow who thought he could not eat honey: "No, sir; I can't eat honey; pure honey makes me sick; but I can eat Dadant's honey; it is just right for me; it don't make me sick. I don't know what they make it out of, but probably good sugar."

And so it went for years, and the argument and assertion had to be taken over and over, that the honey was "honey" and nothing else, and that if it was nice, that was a quality and not a fault. For years it was out of the question to get the papers to quote "extracted honey" at all, and they insisted on the word "strained."

Some of my readers will probably say that it is very much that way yet, in many places. That is true, yet the average commission man and the average grocer are quite likely to be informed on the question of honey, and you do not have to begin at the beginning and inform even the educated man—the man of good sense—and every day you meet people who already know the actual facts, and help you to argue your case.

Again, even, if our chemists have done us some harm by repeating stories—for fun or out of ignorance, which is hardly excusable in learned men—we now have chemists who really take hold of the true interests of the pursuit, and their work goes a long way towards helping both ourselves and the consumers. Mr. Eaton, the chemist in charge of honey tests at Chicago, has undoubtedly done work which will bear fruits. The National Bee-Keepers' Association, on the strength of his tests, has begun a work of reform which is showing practical results among the adulterators. For years—yes, for 30 years—we have seen a fraud perpetrated upon the public by dishonest dealers who passed glucose for pure honey, helped in this work by the consumers themselves, who, out of their ignorance, were distrustful of the pure article and disliked granulated honey. Lately, I must say that I have examined a number of samples of such of the stuff as used to be sold openly as honey, and in every case I have found it to be labeled "Imitation HONEY," with the disreputable word in small letters of course; but with such labeling there is no need of any one being deceived in what they buy, and I believe that the success achieved is to be credited to the work of Mr. Eaton. There has been enough done to frighten the adulterators in many cases. It is without doubt that there must be a great deal of adulteration yet, but it is getting timid. It feels that

the truth is becoming known, and as we progress the true article will stand a better show every day.

The sale of honey, in my experience, has undergone an evolution which is remarkable. In 1870 one had to drum, and drum, and repeat the history of honey over and over again, with each customer. A few years later the sale had already made some progress, but there was still a chance for the consumer to be deceived, even if he tried hard to become informed. To-day the average man knows what he buys, and the average grocer cannot readily be deceived. True, there are all sorts of incredible stories running about, and it is a real shame that daily newspapers should lend themselves to such humbugs; but the average newspaper is not above relating a big ghost story, or a sea-monster tale, and they (it is sad to say) expect to keep alive by sensational reports. It will take many and many a day to teach the truth to the World, but each day brings a little change and sooner or later the truth will stand supreme. It is very much easier to sell honey now than 30 years ago; it is even easier to sell it than it was ten years ago, and since the new methods are still in their infancy, we must not get discouraged, for it is a slow thing to educate the masses.

Let us never spare a chance to inform the people, to threaten and frighten the adulterators, and we may readily expect that success will crown our efforts. I think it would be well to keep our National Bee-Keepers' Association after the adulterators, and to publish, whenever practicable, all we know about good, true, honest honey. Hancock Co., Ill.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.

By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

FORCED SWARMING.

That Colorado plan of forced swarming—sections with full foundation above and only starters below—that's a plan which it will certainly do to watch with interest. Probably a poor plan for a lean locality. And fat locations which have a capricious way of withholding or misplacing the honey-shower may vote it a vexation. Page 798.

AGE OF LARVAE USED IN QUEEN-REARING.

For patient, persistent work in a good cause, and against venerable lies with strong backers, Dr. Miller deserves a medal. Few more honorable forms of intellectual doing good can be found on this globe than just that kind of work. But, ah, me, how the brickbats do fly, in the benevolent chap's direction, sometimes! The bees' choice of 28 young larvae to only 1 too old larva is a triumph for a valuable truth. In reasonable probability that one was chosen only because lots of bees that wanted to work at that kind of work couldn't readily get at the limited space where the younger larvae could be had. The ordinary removal of a queen from a full colony would not bring such conditions. It was a serious dilemma that most of the bee-keeping world were in—learn methods unendurably fussy, else not do anything at all at the propagation of their *very best* stock—and Dr. Miller has removed that dilemma. Page 798.

DISAGREEMENT OF LONG-TONGUE DOCTORS.

While I was talking long tongues I failed to notice one sad disagreement between the doctors. Prof. Gillette finds the amount of the variation one-twelfth, while Mr. Rankin finds it one-third of the tongue's length. The former rather seems to infer from the small relative variation that the whole effort is hopeless. The larger relative variation would stimulate us to hope that still larger ones could easily be produced when once Intelligence takes the thing in hand. Pages 789 and 794.

FEEDING BOILED FOUL-BROODY HONEY PROHIBITED.

So (in the laboratory) foul brood has been made to grow after two hours' boiling of the honey? And practically the average bee-man will reproduce the disease in so large a proportion of the trials that the best inspectors now totally forbid all attempts to disinfect and feed foul-broody honey. This is somewhat of a change from former ideas and teachings. Page 789.

THE SELF-WATERING EUCALYPTUS TREE.

I have read with interest many items about the eucalyptus in California; knew it was specially adapted to dry climates, but somehow I never before got hold of the idea that it watered itself by condensing water on the leaves at night. Oft good-sized puddles on the ground, eh? A Yankee trick among trees—even if the trees don't come from Yankee-land, but from the antipodes. Howsomever, a Bakersfield Californian at my hand never heard of this, although eucalyptus is plenty there—don't think the puddles would appear where the nights are as dewless and dry as in the Kern River valley. Almost any tree *might* make a puddle when a dense, dripping fog comes up—or when the air is saturated, and the night sky clear. Page 807.

DISCARDED HIVE-COVERS.

"I have hundreds of discarded covers of all descriptions lying around." Mr. Bartz, we are not all of us in that condition outwardly, but most of us are in that way inwardly—unsatisfied as to cover. Alas, I fear for your cover, also! Depends for its water-turning powers wholly on muslin and paint—and the slope a mere trifle. 'Spects that in most yards it, too, would soon be chalked, "Discarded." Page 811.

EXCHANGING QUEENS.

To introduce three "superior" queens and lose 400 pounds of honey by it. Well, that's just one of the little incidents in our efforts to climb. Many of us don't know how good our own bees are. And only a small "hunk" of sympathy can we deal out to such an experienced old chap as Wm. Stolley. But the case is decidedly sad when a beginner with 25 really superior queens kills them all off and introduces 25 which are scarcely half as efficient. Still, our efforts to climb should not be left off altogether. It is to be regretted that public competitions in the actual work of different strains of bees are so troublesome and so rare. Page 824.

* The Home Circle. *

Conducted by Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif.

GOOD-BYE.

When our good friend and editor, Mr. York, asked me to attempt this department I was no less surprised than startled. I had never "sawed such wood." It would be an entirely new field. Could I do it acceptably? Would my usual duties permit the time? Would my strength prove equal to the added task?

I have a brother whom I have always regarded as almost an ideal man. The fact that he is my brother may have influence to effect the opinion. It certainly did in that I know him so thoroughly. He says he has always regretted that he had not a larger family even to number ten or twelve. Possibly the possession of two splendid boys gave him this longing for still better things. Surely, to give to one's country and the world ten stalwart children, true, vigorous, God-fearing, is a privilege that any of us might well covet.

My lot was like my brother's, though better; for while I had but two children, one was a daughter, and so I have always felt, and do now feel, much sympathy with my brother's longing. I would like a large family; indeed, as teacher, I have always had a large family, and to-day I can count my boys and girls by the hundreds. The thought that he may have done something to lighten the loads, and sweeten the lives of these foster children, is what makes the profession of the teacher so full of pleasure and inspiration.

The thought of the larger family—the great, big family that would be instantly born to me as editor of "The Home Circle" department of the "Old Reliable," I must say came to me as a most toothsome morsel. It would be a precious privilege to share with them all my pleasures in the home, the children, the home pets, the flowers, the neighbors, and the thousand daily experiences that make this earth so delightful and this life so worth living. I could but say, "I will try it." I have never regretted the decision. I come each week, though often wearied and over-tasked, to this part of my full life's work, with only thoughts of pleasure. I really felt that I came to a great home

which was full of those who sympathized with each other, and were in kindly sympathy with me; of those who were kindly tolerant of each other, and so would be charitable with me even though I might stumble on to the wrong thought or unsuitable suggestion. I have meant to give my best, and only good things. That I have always been so happy as to realize my desires, I am not at all certain is true. We can hardly expect to be so privileged even in matters of much less importance and influence in this world of imperfections. I am assured of some success, in the very kind, and, I fear, undeserved words of appreciation and approval that have come to me from numerous members of the dear home circle. It has indeed been a labor of love.

I believe no country is above its average homes. I believe more depends upon the sanctity of the home in making a grand, stalwart nation, than on aught else. So, to-day, it is my proud hope that I may have said some word, dropped some hint, quickened some good purpose, that has worked to make some home truer and better. Surely, if what two have written me—that they always read "The Home Circle" article first, and are always helped by it, is at all shared by many others, then am I glad and happy.

It was no pleasure, then, to write the letter that would sever this connection, and strike from our dear old American Bee Journal "The Home Circle" department. Other duties take precedence, and I am constrained to say, Good-by.

I still hope that the idea may not be given up, but that it may fall into other and abler hands.

We often hear doubts as to the perpetuity of our country. People say, "No republic has lasted, so ours will cease." We do not believe it. Yet there are serious dangers that should make all of us serious and thoughtful: The terrible social evil, the horrid saloon, the labor problem, unequal taxation. What will dominate these evils and preserve us as a nation? A quick, active conscience. The recent election in New York City shows that we have the conscience. If in New York City, then surely in the country at large. If we would make safe our country's future we must all do our little part towards arousing and strengthening the conscience of our people.

When can, and must, this work be done? Surely, as we all agree, in our homes. If our homes are all that they should be, then our Government will feel the quickening, and we shall continue to bless the world.

The greater problems which of late have come upon us make it all the more important that the public pulse as to righteousness be quickened. It seems a great thing, this raising of our whole people to a higher plane; it should make us all feel a higher dignity and a greater self-respect, that in our own beloved homes, where the influence will be reflex, and will react beneficently upon us, we may do our part in this glorious work.

It is my best hope, and my fervent prayer, that I may have done a little in these "Home Circle" articles to bless the homes and enrich their spirit. I come to the last word, "Good-by," with only sorrow, regretting that the pleasant relation might not have continued; and wishing that our limitations were not so obvious.

A. J. Cook.

[Perhaps a few words from us might not be amiss, right here. Prof. Cook had an opportunity to do writing for which he could command much higher pay than we felt we could afford to give him, and so we thought he should not sacrifice his good opportunity in order to continue this department. We know his home circle contributions have been greatly appreciated by nearly all our readers.

Of course, the department will be missed, and yet we will use the space thus vacated in a way that will be both helpful and profitable to all.

But, after all, the great majority of those who subscribe for the American Bee Journal do so for the information it contains on practical bee-keeping. We could not hope, within its few pages, to compete with the many rich and varied home magazines that are published to-day. And almost every family has such magazines, as they are so fine and so cheap. So when Prof. Cook decided that he could not continue at the price he was receiving, and that we could afford to pay him for the work, we concluded to devote the space and money to matter we are certain will be appreciated by our readers. It may be more nice pictures, more splendid contributed articles, and more of some other good things.

Of course, Prof. Cook will continue, as heretofore, to give to the American Bee Journal his best articles along the line of bee-keeping. We have several such on hand now. So our readers are not going to lose him, after all.—EDITOR.]

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

(The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.)

Starting in Bee-Keeping.

I am a bee-keeper and have a mother and myself to support.

1. Do you think it would be advisable for one to start with six or eight colonies of bees?
2. Would it be necessary to have a large piece of ground?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. Unless you have some money to throw away, don't think of beginning with so large a number as 6 or 8 colonies. First experiment with not more than 2 colonies, and find out whether you can make a success of the business. You may be well fitted for the business, and you may not. Only trial will tell. If you think of undertaking bee-keeping, get a text-book first thing (you can get one at the office of the American Bee Journal), and familiarize yourself with its contents between this and the time for bees to fly in the spring. The study of a text-book and the reading of a bee-paper, together with practice upon one or two colonies, will start you on the road to successful bee-keeping if there is in you the right material for a bee-keeper.

2. No, a large piece of ground is not necessary. You can get along with not more than 10 square feet of ground for each colony. Some bee-keepers in cities have had no other place for bees than a flat roof.

Finding Queens—Knowing Bees are Not Queenless—Preserving Caged Queen Above a Normal Colony.

1. A queen is found by searching each frame in the hive, of course. But it is something easier that I would like to do. I tried three or four times last fall to catch the queen of a certain hive; I was sure she was there, since I saw the eggs and larvæ. I could never get at her, so I gave it up in disgust. Now, there are various devices to catch rats, mice, flies, etc., why not invent a queen-catcher? I move that a premium be proposed to award the inventor of the best queen-catcher.

2. When we see the eggs or larvæ anywhere in the hive we know that a queen is there. But there are times when the queen stops laying, as in October, generally. Well, now, that is just the time we want to be sure that each colony is provided with a good queen. Don't say, examine carefully each frame, etc. I want to dispense as much as possible with such manipulations. Is there any means of knowing for sure that her majesty is at home, without entering the house? I will relate my experience:

Last fall I had two queens to spare, so I went to a hive which I suspected to be without a queen. I put her majesty in a little cage with perforated zinc, and placed the cage in a little box above the frame, with a glass, so as to watch the actions of the bees. They came to see the queen, entered the queen's apartments, seemed to feed her, and by and by lots of bees came and filled the box, so I concluded they were without a queen.

I went to another colony, and repeated the same trick: the bees came, but only in small numbers; after two or three days, they did not seem to care much for that queen; only 8 or 10 were with her. I was surprised that they seemed to treat her kindly, and to feed her. But thinking that they possibly had a queen down below, I removed the caged queen. Afterwards, being a little perplexed about that colony, I went to the trouble of examining every frame. I found no queen, no queen-cell, eggs, no larvæ, no pollen stored, except one frame full of pollen. I feel I should have risked to liberate the proposed queen, but I did not and gave up in despair. Next march I will know, I suppose.

Now, if you veterans have any trick to be sure about the presence of a queen, we novices would be very glad to know of it.

3. Can a caged queen be preserved above a normal colony?

The reason for asking is, that having tried my caged queen (with queen-excluding zinc) over several colonies, I found that (at least in October) the bees did not seem to molest the queen, at least for the two or three days that I allowed them access to her. Having one not-disposed-of queen, I thought I would risk her, in a very small cage, with excluding zinc, above the frames. But, after about a week, when I went to examine my queen, I found her dead. Was the cage too close? Or was there any other reason for starving that queen? I don't know. Queen-breeders ought to know more about it, and if they do I should like to know.

MONTREAL.

ANSWERS.—1. Don't you think a good queen-catcher is already invented? Strain the bees through excluder zinc, and the workers will go through, leaving the queen and drones. One way is to have a queen-excluding honey-board fastened to the bottom of a hive-body. Set this on the top of a hive that contains a frame of brood, then shake all the bees into the strainer. It is a rare thing, however, that it is necessary to resort to anything of the kind. It sometimes happens that you may look over the combs for an hour without finding the queen, and I confess to you that I don't know why. It may be that the queen is hid somewhere in a cell; it may be that she is in some corner of the hive, off the combs entirely. So if you do not find her the second time looking over the combs it is economy to shut up the hive and leave it half an hour or more before attempting further search.

2. I'll tell you a trick worth two of finding whether a queen is present after she has stopped laying. It is to find whether eggs are present before it is time for her to stop laying. If eggs are present in September I don't care to know anything more about it till the next spring. I may mention incidentally that you may often find in September sealed brood and eggs but no unsealed brood. It seems that the queen continues laying for some time after the bees cease nourishing the brood.

3. I have kept a good many laying queens caged over a normal colony, sometimes several in one hive, and I am not sure that I ever lost any of them. But at least in one case, when half a dozen queens were caged over a colony, the reigning, free queen was killed. But these caged queens were in wire-cloth cages; and if I understand you correctly, yours were in cages of excluder-zinc. I should expect to have frequent loss of queens in such a cage. You ask if the cage was too close. I don't suppose that had anything to do with it. I have had queens by the hundred caged in small wire-cloth cages for ten days at a time without loss, and if your cage had been larger the result would probably have been the same. It is possible that cool weather may have had something to do with the case; also the place where the queen was. If she were on top of the frames and the weather cool, the cluster would shrink away from her

and she would be deserted, even if no other queens were in the hive.

Improving the Stock—Preventing Bees from Flying in Winter.

The climate of northwestern Washington is not just perfect for bees. The summers are rather cool, very seldom getting above 90 degrees in the heat of the day, and quite cool morning and evening, with much cloudy, rainy weather. Bees swarm very little, not more than 25 percent at the most, according to my experience. The winters are mild, usually. The bees fly nearly every day, so far this winter, and they consume a great deal of honey. I lost some last winter from starvation before I knew it. The most experienced bee-man that I know in this country says that Italians do not do as well as black bees; they do not rush out and get chilled in a cool wind or caught in a shower of rain, as much as the Italians.

1. I wish to improve my bees all I can, and would like to know what strain to breed, Italians, blacks, Carniolans, or what?

2. I also wish to know what I can do to keep the bees from flying so much through the winter. There have been times when the roof of the shed and the ground were fairly covered with chilled bees, and when they were apparently dead, if we picked them up and warmed them in the kitchen they would revive and fly to the hive. The colonies get weak from loss of chilled bees, then a cold snap in February ends them. I expect to lose several colonies out of my 40 before spring.

WASHINGTON.

ANSWERS.—1. I'm afraid I can't tell any more about it than you can. The testimony of your experienced bee-friend looks in the direction of blacks being better than Italians. If blacks winter better, and if they store as much as Italians, then the blacks are preferable. But wintering alone should not decide the question. If you could have a fair test of the two kinds side by side for a series of years you could more easily decide. Suppose you had ten black colonies and ten Italians to start with. Give them the same treatment, and the lot that at the end of the series of years has given the most honey for the whole time may be voted the best. You will understand that if there were no winter losses of the blacks and some loss of the Italians that it might be that the Italians might store enough more than the blacks to make up for more than the winter loss. And again they might not.

2. You may do something toward preventing the bees from flying out by shading their entrances. If you will watch the matter you will find that a colony in the shade will not fly out so soon as one into whose entrance the rays of the sun are shining. Place in front of the entrance a board, or boards, of sufficient size to darken pretty thoroughly the entrance.

MAIL BOX TESTS.

Tender-hearted men should not serve on the committee. Each member should be furnished with a heavy club and a dose of nerve tonic. Before knocking the samples all over the hall, instruct janitors where to ship the remains of those that fall. If there is more than one survivor, it is a sign you are not hard hitters. Write to-day for description and prices.

BOND STEEL POST CO.,
ADRIAN, MICH.



Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

GENERAL ITEMS

A Good Year with the Bees.

I am recovering slowly from the effects of the runaway I had last February. I was able to do the most of the work in the apiary. My bees (145 colonies, spring count) did very nicely the past season. I have sold over \$900 worth of honey, and over \$500 worth of bees, within one year, and have about 100 colonies left.

Our last Minnesota bee-keepers' convention, at Minneapolis, was a success—the best we ever had. C. THEILMANN.
Wabasha Co., Minn., Dec. 30.

Dealing with Misrepresentations.

Are not persons liable to prosecutions for damage who publish damaging reports against any business where there is no truth in them? If one should publish in the papers that Mr. A. or B. was in the habit of mixing sand with his sugar and thereby injuring his trade, is he not liable for damage? Or of a miller, that he was mixing shorts with the best brands of his flour, by which his sales were greatly reduced, could not that miller maintain an action in court for damage?

Again, if such person were to make a general charge against the whole class of millers

Went Like Hotcakes

A Nebraska customer when ordering a new supply of our fine Alfalfa honey in 60-pound cans, said: "The last I got went like hotcakes." So it does.

More people might do well if they would order this honey, or basswood, and sell it. It not only goes off "like hotcakes," but it is mighty good on hot cakes.

See honey-offers on page 82.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

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20 HENS

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(that they were all doing the same thing), and there was not a car-load of No. 1 flour in Chicago, and in consequence all their first-class flour was to remain on hand, or be sold at a reduced price, or not sold at all, is the damage any less? It seems to me that if an action could be sustained against such lying persons, and an example made of them, it would have the effect to close forever the mouths of such characters. Besides, the evidence brought out in such a trial, and published, would be a good educator.

There are samples of honey on the market in this city. One sample is labeled, "Adulterated." That perhaps is all right, and yet there is an effort to deceive as there are good-sized pieces of comb in it. Why that should be there unless to deceive I don't see, when it might be left out without trouble. The other sample is put up by a Mr. Lamon, and warranted pure. Perhaps it is, but why it should not candy I don't know. I can't keep mine from candying. J. C. ARMSTRONG.

Marshall Co., Iowa, Jan. 18.

[It certainly looks as if you had made a pretty good case, but the workings of law are sometimes mysterious. If Mr. A. is falsely accused of sanding his sugar an action would lie, and it seems as if the case would be still worse if he accused a larger number, say all the men who were selling sugar. But would the law so consider it?—EDITOR.]

Successful Shipping of Bees.

I packed and shipped my goods from here on New Year's day, and put in the car my 40 colonies of bees. They arrived here on the morning of the 4th in fine shape. The supers were on, full of dry leaves. One super got loose and let a few bees out, but a little smoke soon settled them.

Yesterday was very warm and pleasant, and they had a fine cleansing flight and I could see no signs of any combs being broken down.

This is my first experience in shipping bees, and I think I have been very fortunate, especially so as I had the car packed full, and had the hives packed three deep in the center of the car.

I could not be contented here without my bees and the American Bee Journal.

H. W. CONGDON.

Monona Co., Iowa, Jan. 7.

Colony from a Bee-Tree.

Three years ago I cut down a tree and hived the colony of bees. I packed them in leaves that winter, and they came through in fine shape. They swarmed twice, which made me three colonies, and last season I increased to nine, and got 300 pounds of comb honey in sections.

This year I allowed them to swarm, and sold 8 colonies, and 288 pounds of honey at 15 cents. Besides, I have five 24-section supers on hand.

I have had but little time to look after my bees as I have been away the most of the time.

H. A. DICKER.

Cass Co., Iowa, Dec. 28.

Some North Carolina Honey-Plants.

I will give a list of the many honey-yielding flowers of our section, in the order in which they come. First in the spring, ground ivy, then soft maple, buckeye-tree, peach, cherry and plum trees; apples of all sorts; sugar-maple, wild-cherry, blackberry, red and black raspberries, all yielding some honey.

Then comes the poplar bloom about the first of June, yielding a real harvest for the bees, white clover beginning to yield, also red and alsike clover, beginning to bloom. Spring-sowed buckwheat comes about the same time; Linden about the first of July, when there is another harvest for man and bees. There is not much bloom of any note through August. September brings another real harvest with the fall asters, golden-rod, Spanish needles, smart-weed, and many others too tedious to name.

A. J. McBRIDE.

Watauga Co., N. C., Dec. 23.

Swarming All Around.

My bees did splendidly this year. I had 12 colonies, spring count, and had only three swarms, but I caught nine swarms while plowing corn. I caught five in one day and plowed four acres. I thought that was pretty good for a clod-hopper.

My 12 colonies averaged 147 pounds of comb honey to the colony, and my 12 new swarms stored about 30 pounds each. I had

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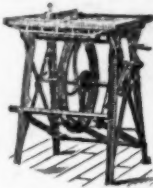
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The New Catalog of Prairie State Incubator Co., which we have just received, is probably the handsomest piece of printing ever put out by any firm in the interest of the poultry industry. It is a large volume, pages 8 1/2 x 11 1/2, printed in two colors throughout, with several handsome colored inserts and more than 50 full-page groups, showing scenes on poultry farms throughout the entire country. Besides this there are numerous smaller illustrations. More than 1000 photographs were taken for this book. A full description is given of the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, and a complete record of their show-record. It is, all in all, a handsome book—a good book—about a good machine built by a good company, which we can most heartily recommend to all our readers. Another attractive thing about the catalog is, that while it cost probably \$15,000 to print the first edition, a copy will be sent free to anyone interested in poultry. Write to Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa., and please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

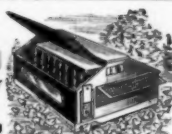
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10 acres of buckwheat that they did well on, and some white and sweet clover which was good.

By the way, there is some talk about red clover queens. I find if red clover does not grow too rank the bees will work on it more or less every year—at least they do here. The bees worked more on the corn-tassels than I ever saw them do before.

There were lots of bees flying around this year. One man had a swarm go into his chimney; another man had one in a five-gallon oil-can; and another in an old cook-stove in an out-house. I found several bee-trees along the river.

H. GILBERT.

Jasper Co., Iowa, Jan. 1.

Poorest Season in 10 Years.

This has been the poorest season for 10 years in this locality. We did not secure any summer honey and very little fall honey.

I began with 5 colonies, spring count, and secured 140 pounds of extracted honey, an average of 28 pounds to the colony.

Bees were put into winter quarters in fair condition, and the weather so far has been very favorable for good wintering.

I received and introduced a queen all right last summer. I had the colony shut down in the brood-chamber, and as there was a small amount of honey coming in I was endeavoring to get some new combs built. While manipulating them late one evening in a hurry, the queen in some mysterious way was left on top of the honey-board, and the hive closed, and you may imagine my regret when I opened the hive the next time.

So much for hasty work.

J. WILEY MOUNTJOY.

Anderson Co., Ky., Jan. 6.

Another Poor Season.

The past was another poor season for bees in this locality. The weather was very unfavorable during the spring and fruit blooming; white clover was good but did not last long. Nearly the only honey we got was in the fall from smartweed.

We are having spring weather here now; bees are flying, and are carrying out the dead ones.

D. E. EVERS.

Otoe Co., Nebr., Jan. 6.

One Season's Report.

I began bee-keeping in the fall of 1900 by buying one colony in a box-hive, which wintered in the cellar and was taken out in good condition in the spring. I increased to four colonies and secured a surplus of 12 pounds of section honey per colony, spring count. They are now in winter quarters in good condition, with plenty of stores without feeding.

I transferred the old colony from the box-hive to an 8-frame Langstroth, and also hived the swarms in 8-frame hives.

The main honey-flow here is from milkweed and white clover.

L. V. RICKETTS.

Whitman Co., Wash., Dec. 27.

A Young Bee-Keeper's Report.

Last spring I started a very small colony of bees, I should judge about 10 dozen bees. I got a hive and made 8 frames but only gave them 2 frames. I then gave them 3 queen-cells and in three days the queen was hatched, and in 21 days the hive had an increase of some more bees. Soon it had quite a few more bees so I gave them another frame.

One day my father looked in, and made fun of me, but I did not care. When he saw I was interested in my small lot he fixed them up for me so they looked like bees to him.

Of course they did not store enough honey to winter them, but you know a greenhorn can make a fortune in his mind if he does not make it outright. When winter came I put them in the cellar along with some more.

One day last summer we had 8 swarms in one day. Two of them went to the woods, but my sister and brother followed them. My sister was 14 and my brother 8. They followed them about a mile over creeks, hills and through brush, when the bees took a rest, and so did their followers. My father and I then took a hive and went to get them, but it being a very warm day made it bad for us. We got about one-third of them in the hive and then we left the hive on the hillside, but we went home and in the evening we undertook the task of going and bringing the hive home. All the bees had gone in excepting a quart. We left them and Pa carried the hive home on his shoulder. When we arrived home he looked as though he had been boat-

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" & Cat. 212 free. W. Chester, Pa.

riding and the boat had capsized. It being a good season we were well paid, for this swarm filled 140 sections.

One day, about a month later, myself and my sister and brother were out in the woods digging ginseng, and we came to the place where the swarm had settled. I spoke of a quart remaining; well, those bees had built two pieces of comb about five inches wide and nine inches long on the ground. How or why they remained I do not know, but I got the honey and bees and brought them home.

We have 150 colonies of bees, of which 59 are in the cellar and 91 are on the winter stands, and both lots are doing nicely. The past season we got 13,000 pound of honey, and sold the most of it within 20 miles of home, and could have sold twice as much.

I sent some to Washington, D. C., and some was taken to New Mexico, so you see we have quite a large trade of our own.

I am 13 years old. FRED BANKER.
Brown Co., Minn., Jan. 12.

A Beginner's Report.

I became interested in bees by reading the columns on bees in the agricultural papers. Last fall I ordered the "A B C of Bee-Culture," a smoker, and some other fixtures, without having a single colony of bees. I read the book, and made a few 8 and 10 frame Langstroth hives last winter. About the last of February I bought a colony of black bees in a box-hive from a neighbor, and later three colonies of Italian bees in 8-frame dovetailed hives from a bee-keeper 20 miles away. On the first of May I transferred the black bees into a Simplicity hive.

My bees did well considering the poor season, increasing to 16 colonies, and producing considerable honey. They averaged about 20 pounds per colony from goldenrod and asters in October.

In August I subscribed for the American Bee Journal, and received a red clover queen, which I successfully introduced to the only colony of blacks I had. While the weather was warm, the last of October, I packed them up snug for winter.

I think this a fine locality for bees, there being an abundance of sourwood, white clover and poplar, and in the fall many fields are fairly white with asters. There are a great many minor plants, such as catnip, sumac, horsemint, goldenrod, etc. C. L. SAMS.
Madison Co., N. C., Dec. 23.

Hoping for Better Things.

The last two years have been poor, with only one swarm with an average of 30 colonies in the two years, and not enough honey for family use. But I am hopeful the next will be better. JAMES COE.
Van Buren Co., Iowa, Jan. 2.

Loss from Spraying in Bloom.

I have lost most of my bees by people spraying orchards while in full bloom last spring. We had to force them to stop spraying, some of them saying they would rather pay their fine than stop the pump. We walked them out of their orchards, but they "laid out" lots of our bees before we knew they were doing that kind of work. C. H. LAKE.
Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 27.

Bees Did Well.

My bees did excellently well last year. From 8 colonies I extracted close to 600 pounds of as nice honey as I ever took from them, but it is slow sale here. I keep my bees as near the yellow stock as I can, and I think it pays big. Nearly all my queens were superseded in August; I cannot say why, because they were nearly all young. A. J. FREEMAN.
Neosho Co., Kans., Jan. 9.

Report for 1901—Spring Feeding.

I am one of the small bee-keepers. I started in last spring with 10 colonies and had only two swarms. I took from 8 hives about 1200 pounds of extracted honey and about 300 pounds of comb, and as nice as I ever saw. We had a fine yield of white clover in this part of the country, and the aster crop can't be beat.

I have my bees on the summer stands with plenty to live on, though I see them bring out quite a lot of dead bees, when it is warm enough to fly. I am afraid they will be very weak in the spring. About what time should I commence to feed them?

Some Golden queens that I got last sum-

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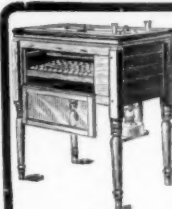
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Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.
Largest Incubator and Brooder Factory in the World.

mer are hustlers, and don't want to be disturbed much; if they are I find it out, as they are not much of cowards, and they do gather honey when there is any to get.

C. M. KIMBROUGH.

Giles Co., Tenn., Jan. 14.

[If, as you say, they have plenty to live on, don't feed them at all. But you may mean they have plenty for the winter and not enough to last till nectar yields again. In that case feed as soon as weather is warm enough for them to fly freely, and give them an abundance to last till they can gather again. There is more danger of too little than of too much. You will be surprised to see how rapidly they use up stores when breeding gets under full way in the spring.—EDITOR.]

Outlook "A Dry Year."

I have 160 colonies of bees, increased from 90 last year, and produced 9 tons of extracted honey. The outlook is "dry year again." When California bee-keepers begin to "pat themselves on the back" over a good year, they must also prepare to face a dry one. It is a "streak of lean and a streak of fat" with us. A. B. BLAND.
Los Angeles Co., Calif., Jan. 8.

Wintering Bees—A Correction.

I wish to correct one statement in "An Old Timer's Methods," on pages 45 and 26. I do not want it to go out that I put a board in the rabbets on top of the super and place that on top of bees, leaving the whole super space open above the bees, as I was made to say, for that would be reckless. But I cut a board to fit inside the super to rest on the tins, as do the section-holders, making only a bee-space above the frames; then another board is put in the rabbets, then a ventilated cover, and the job is done. It has worked well with me for some time. J. W. C. GRAY.
Piatt Co., Ill.

A Good Report.

My bees produced about \$800 worth of honey this year. I sold all of it for 14 and 15 cents per pound. It was nearly all white clover honey. My bees are in good shape for wintering, and all in the cellar. I have over 100 colonies. C. W. ANDERSON.
Bureau Co., Ill., Dec. 30.

Small Honey Crop.

The honey crop was very small here this year on account of drouth, but the bees went into winter quarters in good condition. LEWIS LLOYD, JR.
Columbia Co., Wis., Dec. 30.

Did Fairly Well on White Clover.

Bees did fairly well the first of the season on white clover, then the drouth set in and they stopped very suddenly. They stored some rather dark honey in the fall, but I don't know where they got it. They seem in good condition for wintering.

We have had quite a cold snap, 12 degrees below zero, with 4 inches of snow. It was 50 degrees above zero yesterday, and bees were out. T. Q. GARMAN.
Gentry Co., Mo., Dec. 23.

Fears Heavy Winter Loss.

My crop of extracted honey this year was 6000 pounds, from 100 colonies, spring count. I am wintering 90 colonies in chaff hives, and they seem to be all right so far, but I fear there will be heavy loss this winter on account of their not rearing any young bees since September. F. B. FARRINGTON.
Clayton Co., Iowa, Dec. 18.

A Swarming Experience.

July 15, 1900, as I was at work with a shovel-plow hilling up potatoes, I saw a swarm of bees coming straight towards the horse and me, perhaps 20 or 30 rods off. I tried to hurry the horse on, but she stood still until the bees were all around us in no time. I went to try to unhitch the horse, and in doing so she switched her tail, which took my hat off. In an instant the bees were all over my head and the horse was off to the

barn with the plow. When she got to the barn-door the plow caught in the sill, and the horse broke away. When I got home the horse was in the barn, and my head was covered with dead bees, as I had rubbed it all the way home. I first took a pail of the coldest water I could get, and bathed my face and head. I went and served the horse the same way after I got home. There were three stings taken from over one eye. My head was very sore for days. GEO. HODGES.
Allegany Co., N. Y., Dec. 26.

Seem to be Wintering Well.

My bees seem to be wintering well so far. I put them into the cellar about Nov. 20. I have 120 colonies.
This has been a poor year for honey, basswood being the main crop. SAM SEVERSON.
Clark Co., Wis., Dec. 26.

Results of the First Season.

My bees are wintering on the summer stands in double-walled cases with chaff cushions on top of the hives, with plenty of honey.

I started last spring with two colonies in box-hives that I bought; they cast four large swarms, and one of the swarms produced 80 pounds of honey, another 41 pounds, and the other two later filled up their hives well for winter. F. McBRIDE.
Hardin Co., Ohio., Dec. 27.

No Fall Honey.

I had no fall surplus honey this year; white clover was cut short by the drouth, and we had only about half a crop of it. Bees are doing nicely in their winter quarters. They were out prospecting a few days ago. They had gathered plenty for winter stores. D. C. McLEOD.

Christian Co., Ill., Dec. 30.

It Pays to Read.

I cannot dispense with the old stand-by, so I renew my subscription. I had the promise of two new names, and I find at the last minute they do not think they will need it. Well, the old adage says, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." My old Journal will have to go the rounds of the neighborhood as usual, I suppose. But I will make them see the need of it another season, if I have success with my bees. They do not believe that what I read materially aids my success in securing large yields. It is "all in the location," you know. JOHN W. LVELL.
Washoe Co., Nev., Dec. 28.

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Adam's GREEN BONE Cutter
It runs easily because it has ball bearings. It cuts clean, quickly and perfectly. Makes a fine bone shaving such as chickens require. Before you buy send for free catalogue No. 9.
W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

ITALIAN QUEENS and the WARFIELD STRAWBERRY...

D. J. BLOCHER, Pearl City, Ill.

Ask for our price-list and testimonials. As we are spending the winter in North Dakota, all our correspondence, whether social or business (until further notice) should be addressed.

D. J. BLOCHER, Denbeigh, N. Dak.
4Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

The Rumely Co.—Elsewhere in this issue of our paper will be found the advertisement of the M. Rumely Co., of Laporte, Ind. Our readers will remember these people as being the manufacturers of the famous "Rumely" Threshing machines, traction, portable and stationary engines. In keeping with their past, M. Rumely Co. have greatly improved their machines during the past year, and accordingly they are the very best that long experience, superior workmanship and material can devise. Write them for their new illustrated catalog, and kindly say that you saw this notice in the American Bee Journal.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

Utah.—The Utah State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention in the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, April 5, 1902, at 10 a.m. This promises to be an interesting convention. All are invited. It is desired to form an exchange for the protection and benefit of our bee-keepers. Come and aid a good cause. It is expected that every county will be represented. J. B. FAGG, Sec.
E. S. LOVESY, Pres.

NO COLLEGE EDUCATION

is needed to run the **Sure Hatch Incubator**. They are so simple that they run themselves. Made of California redwood, beautifully finished; twelve ounce copper tank, and hydro-safety lamp. Fully guaranteed. Our catalogue contains hundreds of photographs of the **Sure Hatch Incubator** at work, and valuable information. Sent free.
Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, O.
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A MILLION TESTIMONIALS 30 DAYS TRIAL

Our 50 egg compartment hatching have advantages over all other incubators. Bantams at \$5, \$9.50 and \$15 for 50, 100 and 300 egg sizes. Hatch every good egg. Send 2 cents for No. 3 catalogue.
BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Springfield, Ohio.
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1902—Bee-Keepers' Supplies!

We can furnish you with The A. L. Root Co.'s goods at wholesale or retail at their prices. We can save you freight, and ship promptly. Market price paid for beeswax. Send for our 1902 catalogue.
M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.



200-Egg Incubator for \$12.80

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

45A26t Mention the American Bee Journal.

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California! If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—

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Send for circulars regarding the oldest and most improved and original Bingham Bee-Smoker

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If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,
—FOR HIS—

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

WANTED 150 COLONIES OF BEES in March or April. State kind of hive and general conditions; also lowest cash price. Address, **G. E. P.,** Care American Bee Journal, 6Atf 144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The honey market is of a slow nature with little change in price of any of the grades. Choice grades of white comb honey, 14½@15c; good to No. 1, 13½@14c; light ambers, 12½@13c; dark grades, including buckwheat, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 5½@7c; amber, 5¼@5½c; dark, 5@5¼c; the scale of prices varying according to flavor, body and package. Beeswax steady at 28c. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The demand for honey is fair. Extracted honey is offered freely. Dark brings 5c; lighter, 5¼@6c; fancy, 6¼@7¼c. Comb, fancy, 15c; lower grades, 12½@13¼c. C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Honey market quiet and firm for all grades of comb honey, of which very light stock is on hand. White, fancy, 15c; No. 1, white, 14c; mixed, 13c; buckwheat, 13c. Extracted, white grades slow sale, and price uncertain. Straight buckwheat extracted scarce at 6c. Beeswax, 28@30c. H. R. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Strictly fancy comb honey in cartons, 15½c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 14½c; very little No. 2 to offer; stock nominally running No. 1 and A No. 1. Extracted, light amber, 7½c; amber, 7c; Florida honey, 6½@7c.

Our market continues somewhat dull in the demand for honey, while stocks are ample for the balance of the season, unless there should be a much larger demand than we at this moment anticipate. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Comb honey continues in good demand with supplies pretty well exhausted, and we quote: Fancy white, 15c; No. 1, 14c; No. 2, white, 13c; amber, 12c; dark, 10@11c. Extracted dull with large supplies and quotations on large lots generally shaded in order to effect sales. We quote: White, 6¼@7c; amber, 5¼@6c; dark, 5@5¼c. Beeswax firm and rather scarce at 28@29¼c. HILDEBETH & SEGELKEN.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Fancy white comb honey, 14@15c; No. 1, 13@14c; no dark to quote. Extracted, white, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25@26c. M. H. HUNT & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—White comb, 11@12½ cents; amber, 8@10c; dark, 6@7 cents. Extracted, white, 5½@6c; light amber, 4¼@5c; amber, 4@—, Beeswax, good to choice, light, 26@28c; dark, 24@25c.

Market continues quiet, but is tolerably firm, particularly for choice to select. Spot stocks are of rather small volume, and there are no evidences of much being left in the interior. There is some probability of prices hardening slightly during the next few months, particularly if the spring trade proves to be of good average proportions.

Wanted Comb and Extracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.
R. A. BURNETT & CO., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO
33Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Tip-Top Glass Honey-Jars



The picture shown herewith represents the best one-pound jar for honey that we know of. It is made of the clearest flint glass, and when filled with honey, and a neat label attached, it makes as handsome a package as can be imagined. Its glass top sets on a flat rubber ring, and is held in place by a flat steel spring across the top as shown in the picture. It is practically air-tight, thus permitting no leak, which is an important thing with honey-sellers.

which is an important thing with honey-sellers.

We can furnish these jars, f.o.b. Chicago, at these prices: One gross, \$5.00; two gross, \$4.75 a gross; five or more gross \$4.50 per gross.

If you try them once you will likely use no other kind of top or sealing arrangement for honey-jars.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**We have a Large Stock on hand
and can ship promptly.**

**SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR
Hives, Extractors**

**OR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE
BEE-KEEPING LINE.**

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST.

Our Falcon Sections and New Process Foundation are ahead of everything, and cost no more than other makes. New Catalog and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

**THE W. T. FALGONER MFG. CO.,
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W. M. GERRISH, East Nottingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

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SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

| | 5lb | 10lb | 25lb | 50lb |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sweet Clover (white)..... | \$.75 | \$1.20 | \$2.50 | \$4.50 |
| Sweet Clover (yellow).... | .90 | 1.70 | 4.00 | 7.50 |
| Alsike Clover | .90 | 1.70 | 4.00 | 7.75 |
| White Clover | 1.00 | 1.90 | 4.50 | 8.50 |
| Alfalfa Clover | .80 | 1.40 | 3.25 | 6.00 |

Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**A Cool Million of
Snowy Wisconsin Sections
AND 1,000 BEE-HIVES**

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BEESWAX WANTED.

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Everything used by bee-keepers.
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Why does it sell so well? Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 24 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

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Very fine pure-bred BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.

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The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

BEESWAX wanted
at all times....

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

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"FACTS."

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Now Ready

the names and addresses of 10 or more bee-keepers, we will send you in addition our 40-page semi-monthly journal, GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE, for 3 months free.

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It's a fact that Root's Cowan Honey-Extractors are acknowledged by far the best extractors on the market. You will make a mistake if you take one represented to be "just as good." Our designs are the best, we use the best material, and our workmanship ship is unsurpassed. Insist on "Root's" Cowan.

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It is a 'Fact' that the DANZENBAKER HIVE for Comb Honey, is acknowledged by ALL who have given it a fair trial, the best hive for comb honey.

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It is a fact that bee-keepers using the Danz. hive get better yields from this hive than any other hives in their yards.

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Price for
Honey**

It is also a fact that the honey in Danz. Sections generally sells for a higher price, and always finds a ready market. We have yet to earn of a bee-keeper having comb honey in Danz. sections who had to hold his honey because of a dull market.

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It is a fact that Root's Goods are in demand everywhere. For this reason we have agencies all over the United States and upward of 25 foreign countries. A full list of agents sent on application.

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It is a fact that we are able by these agencies to furnish our goods quickly, and at low cost of transportation.

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About Bees**

"Facts About Bees," 7th edition, revised, is now ready. Full of information, and sent to any address for a 2 cent stamp or free if you mention this paper.

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